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SERIES I No. 1

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA GAZETTE



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NOTE

There are five Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 52 dated 26-3-2015, as follows:—

(1) Extraordinary dated 27-3-2015 from pages 1707 to 1711 regarding (a) The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2015 — Bill No. LA/LEGN/2015/2850 from Goa Legislature Secretariat and (b) The Goa Appropriation Act, 2015 — Not. No. 7/1/2015-LA from Department of Law & Judiciary (Legal Affairs Division).

(2) Extraordinary (No. 2) dated 30-3-2015 from pages 1713 to 1720 regarding (a) Amendment to the Goa Value Added Tax Act, 2015 — Not. No. 4/5/2005-Fin(R&C)(117) from Department of Finance (R&C); (b) The Goa Appropriation (Vote of Account) Bill, 2015 — Bill No. LA/LEGN/2015/2859 from Goa Legislature Secretariat and (c) The Goa Appropriation (Vote of Account) Act, 2015 — Not. No. 7/2/2015-LA from Department of Law & Judiciary (Legal Affairs Division).

(3) Extraordinary (No. 3) dated 31-3-2015 from pages 1721 to 1734 regarding (a) Amendment to the rates of Excise duty and Licence/Permit Fees — Not. No. 1/5/2012-Fin (R&C)/(Part file/114; (b) Amendment to the Goa Tax on Luxuries Act, 1988 — Not. No. 30/1/2006 Fin (R&C)(27) and (c) Amendment to the Goa Value Added Tax Act, 2005 — Not. No. 4/5/2005-Fin(R&C)(119) from Department of Finance (Revenue & Control Division).

(4) Extraordinary (No. 4) dated 31-3-2015 from pages 1734 to 1735 regarding Amendment to The Goa Excise Duty (Amendment) Rules, 2015 — Not. No. 4/5/2005-Fin(R&C)(117) from Department of Finance (R&C).

(5) Extraordinary (No. 5) dated 1-4-2015 from pages 1735 to 1736 regarding to Amends the Table of fees of Registration Act, 1908 — Not. No. 8-14-2015-LD(Estt)/713 from Department of Law & Judiciary (Law Establishment Division).

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Goa Legislature Secretariat

LA/LEGN/2015/2851

The following bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa on 24th March, 2015 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of Rule-138 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

The Right to Fair Compensation and
Transparency in Land Acquisition,
Rehabilitation and Resettlement
(Goa Amendment) Bill, 2015

(Bill No. 4 of 2015)

A

BILL

further to amend the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), as in force in the State of Goa.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Act, 2015.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2014.

2. *Amendment of section 24.*— In section 24 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), as in force in the State of Goa (hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”),—

(i) in sub-section (2), after the existing provisos, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that, where an award has been made and the compensation has been deposited in the Government Treasury or with any Financial Institution including in EDC Limited on account of any land acquisition proceedings, then the same, for the purposes of this section, shall be construed as discharge of the obligations of the Collector.”;

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any Court, Tribunal or any other authority, to the contrary, the action of the Collector of depositing the compensation in the Government Treasury or with any Financial Institution including in EDC Limited, on account of any land acquisition proceeding initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), shall be deemed to have been validly done or taken and have always been done or taken in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section and section 31 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as if the provision of sub-section (2) of this section as amended by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Act, 2015, had been in force at all material times and that such proceeding shall be deemed to have not lapsed.

(4) No suit or other proceeding shall lie or be maintained or continued in any Court or before any Tribunal or other authority for challenging or for questioning the validity of action of the Collector of depositing the compensation pertaining to the land acquisition proceedings in the Government Treasury or with any Financial Institution including in EDC Limited and no Court, Tribunal or any other authority shall enforce or recognize any decree, judgment or order declaring such action taken or things done as invalid or unlawful.”.

3. *Repeal and savings.*— (1) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2014) and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2014) are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinances, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

In this State, the amount of compensation that is awarded in any land acquisition proceeding but not claimed or received by any person is kept in the Government Treasury or with any Financial Institution including in EDC Limited, and in cases of disputes, the compensation is deposited in the District Court under section 31 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894). The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2014) and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2014) were promulgated by the Governor of Goa on 24-11-2014 and 06-12-2014 respectively, so as to amend section 24 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2014 (Central Act 30 of 2013) for the purpose of safeguarding the action of the Collector of depositing the compensation in the Government Treasury or with Financial Institution including in EDC Limited, in respect of any land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and to provide that such proceeding shall be deemed to have not lapsed. This Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinances.

Financial Memorandum

No financial implications are involved in this Bill.

Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation

No delegated legislation is involved in this Bill.

Dated: 20-3-2015. SHRI FRANCIS D'SOUZA
Porvorim-Goa. Minister for Revenue

Dated: 20-3-2015. SHRI NILKANT SUBHEDAR
Assembly Hall, Secretary to the
Porvorim-Goa. Legislative Assembly of Goa.

ANNEXURE

..... **Extract of Section 24 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2015 sought to be amended**

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act in any case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,—

(a) where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation shall apply; or

(b) where an award under said section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said Act has not been repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Porvorim-Goa. SHRI NILKANT SUBHEDAR
Secretary to the
24th March, 2015. Legislative Assembly of Goa.

LA/LEGN/2015/2852

The following bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa on 24th March, 2015 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of Rule-138 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

The Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2015

(Bill No. 6 of 2015)

A

BILL

further to amend the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act 14 of 1994).

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2015.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 4th day of February, 2015.

2. *Amendment of section 2.*— In section 2 of the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act 14 of 1994) (hereinafter referred to as the

“principal Act”), after clause (16), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(16A) “political party” means a political party as defined under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Central Act 43 of 1951);”.

3. *Amendment of section 117.*— In section 117 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2), for the word “thirty”, the word “twenty-five” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the word “twenty”, the word “twenty-five” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 119.*— In section 119 of the principal Act, in clause (a), for the expression “30 and 20”, the expression “25 and 25” shall be substituted.

5. *Insertion of new section 133A.*— After section 133 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“133A. *Election of the members for Zilla Panchayats.*— The election of the members for Zilla Panchayats from constituencies of a Zilla Panchayat shall be for the candidates sponsored by political party as defined under clause (16A) of section 2 of the Act. However, independent candidates shall also be eligible to contest as independents”.

6. *Repeal and Saving.*— (1) The Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2015) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Bill seeks to amend section 2 of the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act 14 of 1994) (hereinafter referred to as the “said

Act”) so as to define the term “political party”.

The Bill further seeks to amend section 117 of the said Act so as to provide that the elected members of the North Goa Zilla Panchayat and that of South Goa Zilla Panchayat shall be twenty-five each.

The Bill further seeks to amend section 119 of the said Act so as to divide the area within the jurisdiction of North Goa Zilla Panchayat and South Goa Zilla Panchayat into equal number of single member territorial constituencies.

The Bill further seeks to insert new section 133A after section 133 of the said Act so as to enable the political party as defined under clause (16A) of section 2 of the said Act, to sponsor its candidates for election of the members of the Zilla Panchayats and to allow independent candidates to contest as independents.

This Bill also seeks to replace the Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2015), promulgated by the Governor of Goa on the 4th day of February, 2015.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

Financial Memorandum

No financial implications are involved in this Bill.

Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation

No delegated legislation is envisaged in this Bill.

Porvorim, Goa. DAYANAND R. MANDREKAR
20th March, 2015. Minister for Panchayats

Assembly Hall, N. B. SUBHEDAR
Porvorim, Goa. Secretary to the Legislative
26th March, 2015. Assembly of Goa.

ANNEXURE

.....
**Extract of Sections 2(16), 117, 119 and 133 of
the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (Goa Act
14 of 1994).**
.....

Section 2(16)

2(16) “factory” means besides a factory as defined in the factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 13 of 1948), any premises including the precincts thereof wherein any industrial manufacturing or trade process is carried on with the aid of steam, water, oil, gas, electrical or any other form of power which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency.

Section 117

117. *Constitution of Zilla Panchayats.*— (1) There shall be two Zilla Panchayats for the State of Goa namely, North Goa Zilla Panchayat and South Goa Zilla Panchayat.

(2) The North Goa Zilla Panchayat shall consist of thirty elected members.

(3) The South Goa Zilla Panchayat shall consist of twenty elected members.

(4) In addition to the elected members, every Zilla Panchayat shall have the following ex officio members:—

(i) members of Parliament who are registered as the electors within the district;

(ii) such number of members of the State Legislative Assembly as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such members shall be a Minister or the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the leader of Opposition:

Provided further that the total number of such members shall not exceed the number of talukas in the Zilla Panchayat, and such members shall be elected from amongst themselves;

(iii) Chairperson of Panchayat in each taluka of the district elected from amongst themselves in the ratio of one such Chairperson for a taluka

having upto 15 Panchayats and two such Chairpersons for a taluka having more than 15 Panchayats who shall be a member of Zilla Panchayat so long as he continues to be the Chairperson of the Panchayat.

(5) The term of the members of the Zilla Panchayat other than the elected members shall be co-terminus with the term of member of Parliament or members of the State Legislative Assembly or Chairperson of Panchayat, as the case may be.

Section 119

119. *Delimitation of territorial constituencies.*— The Government shall, by notification,—

(a) divide the area within the jurisdiction of North Goa Zilla Panchayat and South Goa Zilla Panchayat into 30 and 20 single member territorial constituencies respectively, for the purpose of election, to such Zilla Panchayat.

(b) determine the territorial constituencies or constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Women.

Section 133

133. *Election of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha and term of office.*— (1) The elected members of the Zilla Panchayat referred to in clause (i) of section 117 shall as soon as may be, choose two members from amongst them to be respectively Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha thereof and so often as there is a casual vacancy in the office of the Adhyaksha or Upadhyaksha, they shall choose another member from amongst them to be Adhyaksha or upadhyaksha within a period of sixty days of occurrence of such vacancy as the case may be.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the Adhyaksha or Upadhyaksha shall hold office for the term of office of the members of the Zilla Panchayat.

(3) The election of the Adhyaksha or the Upadhyaksha of a Zilla Panchayat and filling up of vacancies in the said offices and the determination

of disputes relating to such election shall be in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

(4) There shall be reserved by the Government one office of Adhyaksha and one office of Upadhyaksha of the Zilla Panchayat to be filled by women:

Provided that the office reserved under this sub-section shall be allotted by rotation to different Zilla Panchayat.

Assembly Hall, SHRI NILKANT B. SUBHEDAR
Porvorim-Goa. Secretary to the
20th March, 2015. Legislative Assembly of Goa.

LA/LEGN/2015/2853

The following bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa on 24th March, 2015 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of Rule-138 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

The Goa State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2015

(Bill No. 3 of 2015)

A

Bill

further to amend the Goa State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Goa Act 13 of 1993).

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement:*— (1) This Act may be called the Goa State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Act, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 3.*— In section 3 of the Goa State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Goa Act No. 13 of 1993), in sub-section (2), in clause (c), for the words “two persons”, the words “three persons” shall be substituted.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Bill seeks to amend section 3 of the Goa State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Goa Act 13 of 1993) so as to enable the Government to nominate three persons, having special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes on the State Commission for Backward Classes by way of addition of one member.

Financial Memorandum

The approximate financial implication, due to addition of one member of the Commission stands to Rs. 2100/- p.m. towards the sitting allowances and telephone bill of the member.

Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation

Clause 1 (2) of the Bill empowers the Government to issue Notification for appointing a date to bring into force the Act.

This delegation is of normal character.

Panaji-Goa. SHRI MAHADEV NAIK
25th February, 2015. Hon. Minister for
Social Welfare.

Assembly Hall, SHRI N. B. SUBHEDAR
Porvorim-Goa. Secretary to the Legislative
25th February, 2015. Assembly of Goa.

Governor's Recommendation

In pursuance of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I, Smt. Mridula Sinha, the Governor of Goa, hereby recommend to the Legislative Assembly of Goa, the introduction and the consideration of the Goa Contingency Fund (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2015.

Raj Bhavan SMT. MRIDULA SINHA
Date: 11-03-2015. Governor of Goa.

ANNEXURE

.....
(Extract of section 3 of the Goa State Commission
of Backward Classes Act)
.....

CHAPTER II

Commission for Backward Classes

3. *Constitution of the State Commission for Backward Classes.*— (1) The State Government shall constitute a body to be known as the State Commission for Backward Classes to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of the following Members nominated by the State Government:—

(a) a Chairperson, who is or has been a judge of a High Court or District Judge or *9 (a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court or as a District Judge);

(b) a social scientist;

(c) two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and

(d) a Member-Secretary, who is or has been an Officer of the State Government in the rank of a Secretary or above, to the Government.

Assembly Hall, SHRI N. B. SUBHEDAR
Porvorim-Goa. Secretary to the Legislative
25th February, 2015. Assembly of Goa.

LA/LEGN/2015/2862

The following bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa on 25th March, 2015 is hereby published for general information in pursuance of Rule-138 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2015

(Bill No. 5 of 2015)

A

BILL

*further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899
(2 of 1899), as in force in the State of Goa.*

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Act, 2015.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 18th day of December, 2014.

2. *Amendment of section 3A.*— In section 3A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), as in force in the State of Goa (hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”),—

(i) in the heading, for the expression “grant or renewal”, the expression “grant, renewal or transfer” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the expression “instrument of grant or renewal of a mining lease”, the expression “instrument of grant, renewal or transfer of a mining lease” shall be substituted;

(b) in the first proviso, for the words “ten times”, the words “fifteen times” shall be substituted;

(c) in the second proviso, for the figures and word “0.1 times”, the words “one and half times” shall be substituted;

(d) in the third proviso, for the words “hundred times”, the words “one hundred and fifty times” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (4), for the expression “grant or renewal”, the expression “grant, renewal or transfer” shall be substituted.

3. *Repeal and Saving.*— (1) The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 3 of 2014) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Bill seeks to amend section 3A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), as in force in the State of Goa, so as to provide that instruments of transfer of mining lease shall also be chargeable with stamp duty at the rate as specified in said section. Further, the stamp duty specified in said section for instrument of grant or renewal of mining lease is proposed to be enhanced so as to earn additional revenue to the Government.

This Bill also seeks to replace the Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No. 3 of 2014), promulgated by the Governor of Goa on the 18th day of December, 2014.

This Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

Financial Memorandum

There are financial implications involved in the Bill to the extent that additional Revenue will be collected by the department due to present Amendment as contained in the Bill.

Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation

No delegated legislation is envisaged in this Bill.

Porvorim-Goa.
24th March, 2015.

ADV. FRANCIS D'SOUZA
Minister for Revenue

Assembly Hall,
Porvorim-Goa.
24th March, 2015.

SHRI NILKANT SUBHEDAR
Secretary to the
Legislative Assembly of Goa.

MRIDULA SINHA
Governor of Goa.

RAJ BHAVAN
Goa 403 004.

No. 35/13/2014-RD
24th March, 2015.

In pursuance of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I, Mridula Sinha, Governor of Goa, hereby recommend the introduction and consideration of the Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2015, by the Legislative Assembly of Goa.

MRIDULA SINHA
Governor

ANNEXURE

.....
Extracts of The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as in force in
the State of Goa with regards to section 3A
.....

"3A. Instrument of grant or renewal of a mining lease chargeable with duty.— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act and rules made there under, on every instrument of grant or renewal of a mining lease, the stamp duty chargeable shall be equivalent to the fifteen percent of the amount of royalty that would accrue out of the annual extraction of minerals permitted under the Environmental Clearance issued for such mining lease under the relevant law in force, multiplied by the period of the lease.

Explanation:— For the purposes of sub-section (1), the average royalty of the highest grade of minerals from the year of commencement of the Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Act, 2012 shall be taken into consideration:

Provided that the duty payable under sub-section (1) shall not exceed the amount in Rupees arrived at by applying a rate of ten times annual extraction of mineral permitted under the Environmental Clearance issued for such mining lease under the relevant law in force, multiplied by the period of the lease:

Provided further that in case of a mining lease for bauxite, the duty payable under sub-section (1) shall not exceed the amount in rupees arrived at by applying a rate of 0.1 times annual extraction of mineral permitted under the Environmental clearance issued for such mining lease under the relevant law in force, multiplied by the period of the lease:

Provided further that in case of a mining lease for manganese, the duty payable under sub-section

(1) shall not exceed the amount in rupees arrived at by applying a rate of hundred times annual extraction of mineral permitted under the Environmental clearance issued for such mining lease under the relevant law in force, multiplied by the period of the lease:

Provided further that in case of a mining lease for more than one mineral and having Environmental clearance thereof the duty payable shall be computed by taking into account total stamp duty payable on each of such minerals:

Provided further that in case any mining lease is required to surrender the Lease or permanently abstain from undertaking any mineral excavation by or for reasons of any operation of Law, court orders passed or any notification issued generally under any Law for the time being in force and reasons or cause of such prohibition or restriction is not in any manner attributable to such lessee or mining operation undertaken and carried out by the lessee or his agents, servants, employees or persons claiming through or under such lessee, to the extent of such balance period of lease outstanding and unexpired the lessee shall be granted refund of duty paid under sub-section (1) hereinabove.

(2) The duty chargeable under this section shall be paid in any Government treasury or Government sub-treasury in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where an application for renewal of a mining lease has been already made to the State Government prior to the expiry of the lease but renewal of the lease has not been granted by the State Government or the mining lease whose period is deemed to have been extended as per provisions contained in the relevant law in force by a further period till the State Government passes an order thereon, the stamp duty payable under sub-section (1) shall be paid by the applicant within a period of sixty days from the date of commencement of the Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Act, 2012 or within sixty days of issue of notice for executing the lease whichever is later, in the manner stated in sub-section (2) above.

(4) If the application for grant or renewal of mining lease is rejected by the State Government then the applicant shall be entitled for refund of full stamp duty paid by him without interest. In case of a mining lease whose period is deemed to have been extended by a further period till the State

Government passes an order thereon and the State Government at a later date passes an order rejecting the renewal of the lease, the applicant shall be entitled for refund of such amount of stamp duty as arrived at by deducting from the total amount of stamp duty paid, the stamp duty chargeable in respect of such mining lease till the date of such rejection order:

Provided that no such refund shall be made if the order rejecting the application is challenged or the time limit for presenting an application for revision of the order of rejection is not expired”.



Department of Information and Publicity

Notification

DI/INF/GSJA/2015

The Government of Goa, hereby makes the following scheme namely “The Goa State Journalist Awards Scheme–2015”.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—

(a) The scheme shall be called “The Goa State Journalist Awards Scheme–2015”.

(b) It shall extend to whole State.

(c) It shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Definition.*— In this scheme, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) “Government” means the Government of Goa;

(b) “State” means the State of Goa;

(c) “Department” means the Department of Information & Publicity.

3. *Introduction.*— (a) The Government of Goa shall give awards named “The Goa State Journalist Awards Scheme” every year to journalists of the State who published commendable news items, articles or reports during the previous calendar year. The Goa State Journalist Awards Scheme is devised to

encourage local journalists to exhibit their talents.

(b) The awards will be applicable to all journalists of the registered daily and weekly newspapers published in English, Konkani or Marathi and private sector electronic media in the State recognized by the Department of Information and Publicity, Government of Goa.

4. *Objectives of the scheme.*— The main objective of this scheme is to encourage journalists to bring out good stories thus exhibiting their talents, gain confidence which also helps in creating a mass awareness in the society.

5. *Scope of the scheme.*— Awards be conferred for news items and articles published during the previous calendar year under each of the following categories:—

(i) Best Editor Award on National Integration and Communal Harmony.

(ii) Rural Reporting.

(iii) Reporting on Public Health and Hygiene.

(iv) Reporting with special reference to Women and Children/Social issues.

(v) Sports Reporting.

(vi) Reporting on Art and Culture.

(vii) Photo Journalism (Best photograph of the year).

6. *Eligibility.*— (a) DIP will invite nominations from all the Editors of eligible publications to sponsor the names of journalists working in their media organizations along with the relevant press/video clippings for the awards.

(b) The Editors of eligible publications shall submit the particulars of the journalists sponsored by them along with the relevant press/video clippings to the Director, Information & Publicity, by the deadline fixed by DIP.

7. *Judges.*— (a) Judges for selection of the awardees will be appointed by the State Government from time to time.

(b) The judges shall take their decision on the basis of the objectivity and reliance on authentic sources of the publications/reports taking into account norms fixed by the State Government.

(c) The verdict of the judges shall be final and no objection or complaints will be entertained and no verdict shall be challenged in court.

8. *Quantum of Financial Assistance under the scheme.*— (a) Each award shall carry a certificate, memento and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand) only.

(b) There will be seven awards. Cash prizes amounting to Rs. 70,000/- shall be distributed among the winners (Rs. 10,000 in each category).

(c) Three Judges will be given honorarium of Rs. 2,000/- each.

The awards will be given annually on the National Press Day, i.e. the 16th November.

9. *Relaxation of the provisions of the scheme.*— The Department shall at any time be entitled to replace, alter, amend or/and add to this scheme. The Department shall have full authority to consider relaxation of the scheme on case to case basis on merits.

10. *Interpretation of the provisions of the scheme.*— If any question arises as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of this scheme or if there is dispute relating to fulfillments of conditions, then the decision of the Director of Information & Publicity, thereon shall be final and binding on all.

This is issued with the concurrence of Finance Department vide their U. O. No. 1400007/37 dated 4-3-2015.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Arvind Bugde, Director (Information & Publicity).

Panaji, 4th March, 2015.

Department of Labour

Order

24/11/2011-Lab-ESI/382

Sanction of Government is hereby accorded for creation of one post of Dietician, Group 'C', Non-Ministerial, Non-Gazetted in the pay scale of PB-2 9300-34800+4200 for 100 bedded Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Margao under Office of Commissioner, Labour & Employment with immediate effect. The expenditure shall be debited under Budget Head: 2210—Medical & Public Health; 01—Urban Health Service-Allopathy; 102—Employees State Insurance Scheme; 01—Implementation of ESI Scheme (Plan); 01—Salaries.

The expenditure shall be shared as per the existing pattern of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. Post of Steward shall be surrendered on filling of the post of Dietician.

This issues with the concurrence of Administrative Reforms Department vide their U. O. No. 1121F dated 24-7-2014 and has been concurred by Finance (Rev. & Cont.) Department vide their U. O. No. 1444985 dated 19-9-2014.

This issues with the approval of Cabinet in its VIIth Meeting held on 27-2-2015.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Shashank V. Thakur, Under Secretary (Labour).

Porvorim, 24th March, 2015.

Department of Law & Judiciary

Legal Affairs Division

Notification

10/2/2015-LA

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 (Ordinance No. 3 of 2015), which has been promulgated by the President in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 12-1-2015, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

Julio Barbosa Noronha, Under Secretary (Law).

Porvorim, 2nd March, 2015.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 12th January, 2015/
/Pausa 22, 1936 (Saka)*

THE MINES AND MINERALS
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 2015

No. 3 of 2015

*Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-fifth
Year of the Republic of India.*

An Ordinance further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Ordinance may be called the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section 3.*— In the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 ^{67 of 1957.} (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3,—

(i) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ea) “notified minerals” means any mineral specified in the Fourth Schedule;’;

(ii) after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ga) “prospecting licence-cum-mining lease” means a two stage concession granted for the proposal of undertaking prospecting operations followed by mining operations;’;

(iii) in clause (hb), the word “and” occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(iv) after clause (hb), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(hc) “Special Court” means a Court of Session designated as Special Court under sub-section (1) of section 30B; and’.

3. *Amendment of section 4.*— In section 4 of the principal Act, in the second proviso to sub-section (1), for the words and figures “section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956”, the ^{1 of 1956.} words, brackets and figures “cause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, and any such entity that ^{18 of 2013.} may be notified for this purpose by the Central Government” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 4A.*— In section 4A of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), for the provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that the State Government may, on an application made by the holder of such lease before it lapses and on being satisfied that it will not be possible for the holder of the lease to undertake mining operations or to continue such operations for reasons beyond his control, make an order, within a period of three months from the date of receiving of such application, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, to the effect that such lease shall not lapse:

Provided further that such lease shall lapse on failure to undertake mining operations or inability to continue the same before the end of a period of six months from the date of the order of the State Government:

Provided also that the State Government may, on an application made by the holder of a lease submitted within a period of six months from the date of its lapse and on being satisfied that such non-commencement or discontinuance was due to reasons beyond the control of the holder of the lease, revive the lease within a period of three months from the date of receiving the application from such prospective or retrospective date as it thinks fit but not earlier than the date of lapse of the lease:

Provided also that no lease shall be revived under the third proviso for more than twice during the entire period of the lease."

5. *Amendment of section 5.*— In section 5 of the principal Act,—

(A) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956", the words, brackets and figures "clause (20) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that in respect of any mineral specified in Part A and Part B of the First

Schedule, no reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted except with the previous approval of the Central Government.";

(B) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) there is evidence to show the existence of mineral contents in the area for which the application for a mining lease has been made in accordance with such parameters as may be prescribed for this purpose by the Central Government;"

(ii) after clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that a mining lease may be granted upon the filing of a mining plan in accordance with a system established by the State Government for preparation, certification, and monitoring of such plan, with the approval of the Central Government."

6. *Amendment of section 6.*— In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in clause (b), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that if the Central Government is of the opinion that in the interest of the development of any mineral or industry, it is necessary so to do, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, increase the aforesaid area limits in respect of prospecting licence or mining lease, in so far as it pertains to any particular mineral, or to any specified category of deposits of such mineral, or to any particular mineral located in any particular area."

7. *Substitution of section 8.*— For section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. *Periods for which mining leases may be granted or renewed.*— (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to minerals specified in Part A of the First Schedule.

(2) The maximum period for which a mining lease may be granted shall not exceed thirty years:

Provided that the minimum period for which any such mining lease may be granted shall not be less than twenty years.

(3) A mining lease may be renewed for a period not exceeding twenty years with the previous approval of the Central Government.”.

8. *Insertion of new section 8A.*— After section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“8A. *Period of grant of a mining lease for minerals other than coal, lignite and atomic minerals.*— (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to minerals other than those specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule.

(2) On and from the date of the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, all mining leases shall be granted for the period of fifty years.

(3) All mining leases granted before the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 shall be deemed to have been granted for a period of fifty years.

(4) On the expiry of the lease period, the lease shall be put up for auction as per the procedure specified in this Act.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (2), (3) and sub-section (4), the period of lease granted before the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, where mineral is used for captive purpose, shall be extended and be deemed to have been extended upto a period ending on 31st March, 2030 with effect from the date of expiry of the period of renewal last made or till the completion of renewal period, if any, or a period of fifty years from the date of grant of such lease, whichever is later, subject to the condition that all the terms and conditions of the lease have been complied with.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (2), (3) and sub-section (4), the period of lease granted before the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, where mineral is used for other than captive purpose, shall be extended and be deemed to have been extended upto a period ending on 31st March, 2020 with effect from the date of expiry of the period of renewal last made or till the completion of renewal period, if any, or a period of fifty years from the date of grant of such lease, whichever is later, subject to the condition that all the terms and conditions of the lease have been complied with.

(7) Any holder of a lease granted, where mineral is used for captive purpose, shall have the right of first refusal at the time of auction held for such lease after the expiry of the lease period.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the period of mining leases, including existing mining leases, of Government companies or corporations shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(9) The provisions of this section, notwithstanding anything contained therein, shall not apply to a mining lease granted before the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, for which renewal has been rejected, or which has been determined, or lapsed.”.

9. *Insertion of new sections 9B and 9C.*— After section 9A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“9B. *District Mineral Foundation.*— (1) In any district affected by mining related operations, the State Government shall, by notification, establish a trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation.

(2) The object of the District Mineral Foundation shall be to work for the interest

and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(3) The composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(4) The holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount which is equivalent to such percentage of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule, not exceeding one-third of such royalty, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

9C. National Mineral Exploration Trust.—

(1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish a Trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the National Mineral Exploration Trust.

(2) The object of the Trust shall be to use the funds accrued to the Trust for the purposes of regional and detailed exploration in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) The composition and functions of the Trust shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(4) The holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall pay to the Trust, a sum equivalent to two per cent. of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.”.

10. Insertion of new sections 10A, 10B and 10C.— After section 10 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“10A. Rights of existing concession holders and applicants.— (1) All applications received prior to the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, shall become ineligible.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-section (1), the following shall remain eligible on and from the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015:—

(a) applications received under section 11A of this Act;

(b) where before the commencement of the said Ordinance a reconnaissance permit or prospecting licence has been granted in respect of any land for any mineral, the permit holder or the licensee shall have a right for obtaining a prospecting licence followed by a mining lease, or a mining lease, as the case may be, in respect of that mineral in that land, if the State Government is satisfied that the permit holder or the licensee, as the case may be,—

(i) has undertaken reconnaissance operations or prospecting operations, as the case may be, to establish the existence of mineral contents in such land in accordance with such parameters as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(ii) has not committed any breach of the terms and conditions of the reconnaissance permit or the prospecting licence;

(iii) has not become ineligible under the provisions of this Act; and

(iv) has not failed to apply for grant of prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be, within a period of three months after the expiry of reconnaissance permit or prospecting licence, as the case may be, or within such further period not exceeding six months as may be extended by the State Government;

(c) where the Central Government has communicated previous approval as required under sub-section (1) of section 5 for grant of a mining lease, or if a letter

of intent (by whatever name called) has been issued by the State Government to grant a mining lease, before the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, the mining lease shall be granted subject to fulfilment of the conditions of the previous approval or of the letter of intent within a period of two years from the date of commencement of the said Ordinance:

Provided that in respect of any mineral specified in the First Schedule, no prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted under clause (b) of this sub-section except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

10B. *Grant of mining lease in respect of notified minerals through auction.*— (1) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to cases covered by section 10A or section 17A or to minerals specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or to land in respect of which the minerals do not vest in the Government.

(2) Where there is inadequate evidence to show the existence of mineral contents of any notified mineral in respect of any area, a State Government may, after obtaining the previous approval of the Central Government, grant a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease for the said notified mineral in such area in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 11.

(3) In areas where the existence of mineral contents of any notified mineral is established in the manner prescribed by the Central Government, the State Government shall notify such areas for grant of mining leases for such notified mineral, the terms and conditions subject to which such mining leases shall be granted, and any other relevant conditions, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(4) For the purpose of granting a mining lease in respect of any notified mineral in such notified area, the State Government shall select, through auction by a method of

competitive bidding, including e-auction, an applicant who fulfils the eligibility conditions as specified in this Act.

(5) The Central Government shall prescribe the terms and conditions, and procedure, subject to which the auction shall be conducted, including the bidding parameters for the selection, which may include a share in the production of the mineral, or any payment linked to the royalty payable, or any other relevant parameter, or any combination or modification of them.

(6) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (5), the Central Government shall, if it is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient to do so, prescribe terms and conditions, procedure and bidding parameters in respect of categories of minerals, size and area of mineral deposits and a State or States, subject to which the auction shall be conducted:

Provided that the terms and conditions may include the reservation of any particular mine or mines for a particular end use and subject to such condition which allow only such eligible end users to participate in the auction.

(7) The State Government shall grant a mining lease to an applicant selected in accordance with the procedure laid down in this section in respect of such notified mineral in any notified area.

10C. *Grant of non-exclusive reconnaissance permits.*— (1) Non-exclusive reconnaissance permits may be granted in respect of any notified mineral or non-notified mineral or a group of specified minerals, other than minerals specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(2) The holder of such non-exclusive reconnaissance permit shall not be entitled to make any claim for the grant of any prospecting licence-cum-mining lease or a mining lease."

11. *Substitution of section 11.*— For section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“11. *Grant of prospecting licence-cum-mining lease through auction in respect of minerals other than notified minerals.*— (1) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to cases covered by section 10A or section 17A or to minerals specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or to land in respect of which minerals do not vest in the Government.

(2) In areas where there is evidence to show the existence of mineral contents as required by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5, the State Government shall grant a mining lease for minerals other than notified minerals following the procedure laid down in section 10B.

(3) In areas where there is inadequate evidence to show the existence of mineral contents as required under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5, the State Government shall grant a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease for minerals other than notified minerals in accordance with the procedure laid down in this section.

(4) The State Government shall notify the areas in which prospecting licence-cum-mining leases shall be granted for any minerals other than notified minerals, the terms and conditions subject to which such prospecting licence-cum-mining leases shall be granted, and any other relevant conditions, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(5) For the purpose of granting prospecting licence-cum-mining leases, the State Government shall select, through auction by method of competitive bidding, including e-auction, an applicant who fulfils the eligibility conditions as specified in this Act.

(6) The Central Government shall prescribe the terms and conditions, and procedure, subject to which the auction shall be conducted, including the bidding

parameters for the selection, which may include a share in the production of the mineral, or any payment linked to the royalty payable, or any other relevant parameter, or any combination or modification of them.

(7) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (6), the Central Government shall, if it is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient to do so, prescribe terms and conditions, procedure and bidding parameters in respect of categories of minerals, size and area of mineral deposits and a State or States, subject to which the auction shall be conducted.

(8) The State Government shall grant a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease to an applicant selected in accordance with the procedure laid down in this section.

(9) The holder of a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall be required to complete, within the period laid down in section 7, the prospecting operations satisfactorily as specified in the notice inviting applications.

(10) A holder of a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease, who completes the prospecting operation as laid down in sub-section (9) and establishes the existence of mineral contents in the area in conformity with such parameters as may be prescribed for this purpose by the Central Government, shall be required to apply for a mining lease for such area and shall have the right to get the mining lease and thereafter undertake mining operations in accordance with the provisions of this Act.”.

12. *Insertion of new sections 11B and 11C.*— After section 11A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“11B. *Power of Central Government to make rules for regulating atomic minerals specified under Part B of First Schedule.*— The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for regulating the grant of mining leases or other mineral

concessions in respect of minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule and for purposes connected therewith, and the State Government shall grant a reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of any such mineral in accordance with such rules.

11C. Power of Central Government to amend First Schedule and Fourth Schedule.— The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule so as to add or delete any mineral as may be specified in the notification.”.

13. Insertion of new section 12A.— After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“**12A. Transfer of mineral concessions.**— (1) The provisions of this section shall not apply to minerals specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule.

(2) A holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 10B or section 11 may, with the previous approval of the State Government, transfer his mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease, as the case may be, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government, to any person eligible to hold such mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

(3) If the State Government does not convey its previous approval for transfer of such mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease, as the case may be, within a period of ninety days from the date of receiving such notice, it shall be construed that the State Government has no objection to such transfer:

Provided that the holder of the original mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall intimate to the State Government the consideration payable by the successor-in-interest for the transfer, including the consideration in respect of the

prospecting operations already undertaken and the reports and data generated during the operations.

(4) No such transfer of a mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease, referred to in sub-section (2), shall take place if the State Government, within the notice period and for reasons to be communicated in writing, disapproves the transfer on the ground that the transferee is not eligible as per the provisions of this Act:

Provided that no such transfer of a mining lease or of a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease, shall be made in contravention of any condition subject to which the mining lease or the prospecting licence-cum-mining lease was granted.

(5) All transfers effected under this section shall be subject to the condition that the transferee has accepted all the conditions and liabilities under any law for the time being in force which the transferor was subject to in respect of such a mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease, as the case may be.

(6) The transfer of mineral concessions shall be allowed only for concessions which are granted through auction.”.

14. Amendment of section 13.— In section 13 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(jj) parameters of existence of mineral contents under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5;”;

(ii) in clause (qq), the word “and” occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(iii) after clause (qq), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(qqa) the amount of payment to be made to the District Mineral Foundation under sub-section (4) of section 9B;

(qqb) the manner of usage of funds accrued to the National Mineral Exploration Trust under sub-section (2) of section 9C;

(*qqc*) the composition and functions of the National Mineral Exploration Trust under sub-section (3) of section 9C;

(*qqd*) the manner of payment of amount to the National Mineral Exploration Trust under sub-section (4) of section 9C;

(*qqe*) the terms and conditions subject to which mining leases shall be granted under sub-section (3) of section 10B;

(*qqf*) the terms and conditions, and procedure, subject to which the auction shall be conducted including the bidding parameters for the selection under sub-section (5) of section 10B;

(*qqg*) the time limits for various stages in processing applications for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease under sections 10B, 11, 11A, 11B, and section 17A, and their renewals;

(*qqh*) the terms and conditions for grant of non-exclusive reconnaissance permits under sub-section (1) of section 10C;

(*qqi*) the terms and conditions for grant of prospecting licence-cum-mining leases under sub-section (4) of section 11;

(*qqj*) the terms and conditions, and procedure, including the bidding parameters for the selection under sub-section (6) of section 11;

(*qqk*) the amount to be payable by a Government company or corporation, or a joint venture for grant of mining lease under sub-section (2C) of section 17A; and”.

15. *Amendment of section 15.*— In section 15 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) Without prejudice to sub-sections (1), (2) and sub-section (3), the State Government may, by notification, make rules for regulating the provisions of this Act for the following, namely:—

(a) the manner in which the District Mineral Foundation shall work under sub-section (2) of section 9B;

(b) the composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation under sub-section (3) of section 9B; and

(c) the amount of payment to be made to the District Mineral Foundation by concession holders of minor minerals under section 15A.”.

16. *Insertion of new section 15A.*— After section 15 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“15A. *Power of State Government to collect funds for District Mineral Foundation in case of minor minerals.*— The State Government may prescribe the payment by all holders of concessions related to minor minerals of amounts to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on.”.

17. *Amendment of section 17A.*— In section 17A of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) Where in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) or sub-section (2), the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, reserves any area for undertaking prospecting or mining operations, the State Government shall grant prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be, in respect of such area to such Government company or corporation:

Provided that in respect of any mineral specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule, the State Government shall grant the prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be, only after obtaining the previous approval of the Central Government.

(2B) Where the Government company or corporation is desirous of carrying out the prospecting operations or mining operations in a joint venture with other persons, the joint venture partner shall be selected through a competitive process, and such Government company or corporation shall hold more than seventy-four per cent. of

the paid up share capital in such joint venture.

(2C) A mining lease granted to a Government company or corporation, or a joint venture, referred to in sub-sections (2A) and (2B), shall be granted on payment of such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government.”.

18. *Insertion of new section 20A.*— After section 20 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“20A. *Power of Central Government to issue directions.*— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government may issue such directions to the State Governments, as may be required for the conservation of mineral resources, or on any policy matter in the national interest, and for the scientific and sustainable development and exploitation of mineral resources.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, the Central Government may also issue directions in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(i) improvement in procedure for grant of mineral concessions and to ensure co-ordination among agencies entrusted with according statutory clearances;

(ii) maintenance of internet-based databases including development and operation of a mining tenement system;

(iii) implementation and evaluation of sustainable development frameworks;

(iv) reduction in waste generation and related waste management practices and promotion of recycling of materials;

(v) minimising and mitigating adverse environmental impacts particularly in respect of ground water, air, ambient noise and land;

(vi) ensuring minimal ecological disturbance, in terms of bio-diversity, flora, fauna and habitat;

(vii) promoting restoration and reclamation activities so as to make optimal use of mined out land for the benefit of the local communities; and

(viii) such other matters as may be necessary for the purposes of implementation of this Act.”.

19. *Amendment of section 21.*— In section 21 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of section 4 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area.

(2) Any rule made under any provision of this Act may provide that any contravention thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with additional fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.”.

20. *Substitution of section 30.*— For section 30 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“30. *Power of revision by Central Government.*— The Central Government may, of its own motion or on an application made within the prescribed time by an aggrieved party,—

(a) revise any order made by a State Government or other authority in exercise of the powers conferred on it by or under this Act with respect to any mineral other than a minor mineral; or

(b) where no such order has been made by the State Government or other authority in exercise of the powers conferred on it

by or under this Act with respect to any mineral other than a minor mineral within the time prescribed therefor, pass such order as it may think fit and appropriate in the circumstances:

Provided that in cases covered by clause (b) the Central Government shall, before passing any order under this clause, give an opportunity of being heard or to represent in the matter.”

21. *Insertion of new sections 30B and 30C.*— After section 30A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“30B. *Constitution of Special Courts.*— (1) The State Government may, for the purposes of providing speedy trial of offences for contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of section 4, constitute, by notification, as many Special Courts as may be necessary for such area or areas, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) A Special Court shall consist of a Judge who shall be appointed by the State Government with the concurrence of the High Court.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a judge of a Special Court unless he is or has been a District and Sessions Judge.

(4) Any person aggrieved by the order of the Special Court may prefer an appeal to the High Court within a period of sixty days from the date of such order.”

30C. *Special Courts to have powers of Court of Session.*— Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall apply to the proceedings before the Special Court and for the purpose of the provisions of this Act, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Court of Session and shall have all powers of a Court of Session and the person conducting a prosecution before the Special Court shall be deemed to be a public prosecutor.

2 of 1974.

22. *Amendment of First Schedule.*— In the principal Act, in the First Schedule, for the figures and brackets “8(2)”, the figures, brackets, letters and word “8(1), 8A(1), 10A, 10B(1), 10C(1), 11(1), 11B, 11C, 12A(1), and 17A(2A)” shall be substituted.

23. *Insertion of a new Schedule.*— In the principal Act, after the Third Schedule, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

“THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

[See clause (ea) of section 3]

Notified Minerals

1. Bauxite.
2. Iron ore.
3. Limestone.
4. Manganese ore.”

24. *Power to remove difficulties.*— (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Ordinance, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of the said Ordinance.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

PRANAB MUKHERJEE,
President.

DR. SANJAY SINGH,
Secy. to the Government of India.

Department of Revenue

Order

35/2/2013-RD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act 2 of 1899), as in force in the State of Goa (hereinafter referred to as the 'said Act'), and in supersession of the Government Notification No. 35/4/2003-RD dated 28th May, 2013, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 9, dated 30th May, 2013, the Government of Goa hereby,—

(i) reduces the stamp duty chargeable on conveyance (not being a transfer charged or exempted under Article No. 62) so far as it relates to immovable property, which is presently specified in Article 22 (b) of the Schedule I-A to the said Act, to the scale as specified hereunder:—

(a) where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs. 600/- but does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 35/- and for every Rs. 1,000/- or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000/- upto rupees fifty lakhs, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 35/-;

(b) where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds rupees fifty lakhs but does not exceed rupees seventy-five lakhs, for every Rs. 1,000/- or part thereof, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 40/-;

(c) where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds rupees seventy-five lakhs but does not exceed rupees one crore, for every Rs. 1,000/- or part thereof, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 45/-;

(d) where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds rupees one crore, for every Rs. 1,000/- or part thereof, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 50/-;

(ii) reduces the stamp duty chargeable on conveyance (not being a transfer charged or exempted under Article No. 62) so far as it relates to immovable property, which is presently specified in Article 22(b) of Schedule I-A to the said Act, executed by or on behalf of the co-operative housing society, to the scale as specified hereunder:—

Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs. 600/- but does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 20/- and for every Rs. 1,000/- or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000/-, the stamp duty shall be Rs. 20/-;

Provided that if an agreement is executed, the stamp duty payable hereinabove shall be remitted to the extent it is already paid while executing the agreement under clause (c) of Article 5 of the Schedule I-A to the said Act;

(iii) remits the stamp duty chargeable on gift so far as it relates to immovable property in favour of educational institution/ charitable organisation, which is registered as a society with the Inspector General of Societies Government of Goa, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act 21 of 1860), at least fifteen years before the date of coming into force of this Order.

This order shall come into force with immediate effect.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Ashutosh Apte, Under Secretary (Revenue-I).

Porvorim, 1st April, 2015.

Department of Transport

Directorate of Transport

Notification

D.Tpt/EST/1508/2015/1060

The following draft rules which the Government of Goa proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 28, 38, 65, 95, 96, 107, 111, 138, 159, 176, 211 and 213 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act No. 59 of 1988) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act"), so as to further amend the Goa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1991, are hereby published as required by section 212 of the said Act, for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Government after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

All objections and suggestions to the said draft rules may be forwarded to the Director of transport to the Government of Goa, Junta House, Panaji, within fifteen days from the

date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

DRAFT RULES

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 28, 38, 65, 95, 96, 107, 111, 138, 159, 176, 211 and 213 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Goa hereby makes the following rules so as to further amend the Goa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1991, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Substitution of rule 310.*— For rule 310 of the Goa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1991, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"310. *Fees for choice numbers.*— (1) For assignment of a registration mark for a vehicle of the choice of the applicant under private or transport series, the following fees shall be levied, namely:—

Sr. No.	Particulars	Private Series	Transport Series
1	2	3	4
(a)	Assignment of registration mark with identical numerals from 0001 to 0009	Rs. 6,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 30,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 3,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 15,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.
(b)	Assignment of registration mark with identical last two digits in symmetrical striking numbers like 0011, 0022, 0033, 0044, 0055, etc.	Rs. 6,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 12,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 3,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 6,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.
(c)	Assignment of registration mark with identical last three digits in symmetrical striking numbers like 0111, 0222, 0333, 0444, 0555, etc.	Rs. 8,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 20,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 4,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 10,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.

1	2	3	4
(d)	Assignment of registration mark with identical four digits mark symmetrical striking numbers like 1111, 2222, 3333, 4444, 5555, etc.	Rs. 10,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 40,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 5,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 20,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.
(e)	Assignment of registration mark with combination of number in pair like 1122, 1133, 2233, 9988, 7733, 8800, etc.	Rs. 5,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 15,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 2,500/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 7,500/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.
(f)	Assignment of registration mark in consecutive ascending order of digits like 0123, 0345, 1234, 0456, 5678, etc.	Rs. 3,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 10,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 1,500/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 5,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.
(g)	Assignment of number, such as "0786"	Rs. 10,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 40,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.	Rs. 5,000/- for two and three wheelers and Rs. 20,000/- for vehicles other than two and three wheelers.

(2) In case the number of person desirous of having any particular registration mark is more than one then the allotment shall be made by the concerned Registration Authority to the highest bidder.

(3) In case the applicant desires any number in advance except the choice number, the fee for such number shall be Rs. 5,000/- for two and three wheeler vehicle and Rs. 10,000/- for vehicle other than two and three wheeler.

(4) The choice numbers which are not claimed by any applicant shall be free to be released without payment of any extra amount only after the series is exhausted.

(5) In case anyone desires to reserve the choice number in advance in a running series, the applicant shall have to pay the entire fees specified for such number which is non-refundable, if the vehicle is not registered within 90 days:

Provided that the Government may give an order in writing to start a new registration series to assign registration number as desired by applicants, on the recommendation of the Director of Transport/Registering Authority for which the applicant shall have to pay the fees at the rate of three times of the fee specified above.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Arun L. Desai, Director & ex officio Addl. Secretary (Transport).

Panaji, 26th March, 2015.

Department of Water Resources

Office of the Chief Engineer, Water Resources

Notification

9/3/CE-WRD/EO/14-15/04

Sanction of Government is hereby conveyed for adoption of the Ground Water Policy-2015. The Policy was adopted vide VIIIth Cabinet Meeting of the Council of Ministers held on 13-3-2015. The Policy was also laid on the floor of the Goa Legislative Assembly on 24-3-2015.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

S. T. Nadkarni, Chief Engineer & ex officio Additional Secretary (WR).

Porvorim, 1st April, 2015.

Goa Ground Water Policy

Introduction.— Water is the most essential resource for maintaining life on earth, a resource, which on one hand is extravagantly used by human beings and on the other hand, its per capita availability is decreasing day by day. Initially the uses of water were limited to fewer wants of mankind like drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, etc. As technology unfolded, so also the uses of water, which became varied. Domestic uses were expanded to cooling, air-conditioning, heating, sanitary purpose, watering lawns and gardens, swimming pools, etc. Public uses encompass requirements in hospitals, educational institutions, hostels, prisons, public parks, fire-fighting, commercial cum office buildings, hotels, laundries, shopping centres, bus, railway terminals, etc.

Water is found in atmosphere, on earth's surface and within earth's crust. In atmosphere, water is found in the lowermost layer, the troposphere, either in vaporous or solid state or in the form of liquid droplet. Surface water is found in liquid or solid state. within earth's crust, i.e. within the lithosphere, water is found in vaporous, liquid or solid state.

Surface water, underground water and the water contained in the tissues of all animals, plants (biosphere) together compose the water envelope of the earth usually called the hydrosphere.

Atmospheric, surface and underground waters are closely interconnected and are found in continuous motion known as hydrologic or water cycle. Of the total quantum of water on earth, 96.50% is saline. Of the balance which is the fresh water, 68.70% is in glaciers and polar caps, 30.10% is available as ground water and only 0.30% is available in rivers and lakes as surface water. Since about 30% of fresh water occurs as ground water, the study of availability and movement of water under the earth's crust is of paramount interest to mankind. The science of the same is known as hydrogeology.

A number of hydrophysical zones have been identified according to the phase transition of water and certain characteristic changes in its structure. The zones have been identified as zone of aeration, frozen zone of earth's crust, zone of saturation, zone of over-densified water fluid, zone of liquid-plastic water solution of silicates and aluminosilicates, zone of dissociated water molecules.

The State of Goa has in general two types of aquifers, the top semi or unconfined aquifer which is normally the lateritic or similar rock and the deep confined aquifer which are the faults or fissures in the parent rock. The ground water resources of the State were estimated by Central Ground Water Board and the dynamic water resources have been estimated as 132.75 Million Cubic meters. The utilization of the ground water resources is estimated as 43.83 Million Cubic meters which is 33% of the stock, considered safe.

Goa is one of the foremost States to implement the Goa Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002 (Goa Act 1 of 2002). Government has already notified the Ground Water Officers for North and South districts of Goa and also the Ground Water Cell under the chairmanship of

Chief Engineer, WRD. Government of Goa has also made rules under the Act. Government had notified the urban areas, industrial areas and coastal areas as scheduled areas under the Act in 2007. However in 2012, whole of Goa has been notified as the scheduled area. Government has also made rules under the Act to charge rates for drawal and transportation of ground water under different uses and rules to register all the drilling companies who drill bore wells in the State.

Though the overall ground water utilization is safe, there are some localized stressed areas as follows:—

- (i) Industrial Areas
- (ii) Coastal areas
- (iii) Urban areas
- (iv) Mining areas.

Hence the need of a comprehensive ground water policy which aims at development of ground water on a sustainable basis, regulating it and also managing it in a professional manner to prevent its pollution and degradation.

Ground Water Policy.—(1) All ground water structures in the State will be registered as required under section 5 of the Goa Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002 (GGWRA). To educate the citizens about the importance of the judicious use of ground water, the Ground Water Officers (GWO) designated under GGWRA will hold awareness camps/meetings at the level of Village Panchayats. During such awareness camps, the GWO will also educate the citizens on the mandatory provisions of GGWRA on registration of existing wells and the obtaining of prior approvals before sinking a new well.

(2) To correctly monitor and bill the well owners for the ground water withdrawal, especially for industrial, commercial and mining uses, all existing wells will be metered at the earliest in exercise of the powers granted to GWO, under section 13(4) of GGWRA. Metering will also be an essential condition for granting

permission to sink a new well under section (5) of GGWRA. Pumps, especially those for commercial, industrial and mining uses will be installed in wells in such a manner as to completely prevent any withdrawal by by-passing the meters. Owners will provide metres for the wells at their own cost which will be checked periodically for their condition by the GWO's.

(3) Within a definite time frame, GWOs will bring under total registration all tankers and other carriers engaged in transportation of ground water, which is a mandatory requirement of section (6) of GGWRA. For ready identification, all registered water tankers and carriers will be provided passes under the signature of the GWO to be displayed on their wind shields. These passes will carry all relevant information of registration of the tankers. No water tankers or carriers will be allowed to ply unless they carry such passes. Law enforcement agencies, such as the police and the Road Transport Officers (RTO) will be co-opted to deter violation of these provisions by empowering them to impound the water carriers operating in violation of these provisions. GWOs will also act proactively in preventing such violation by carrying out surprise checks. They will also register and assiduously pursue complaints in this regard to bring violators to book and thereby reaffirm that there is a cost to violation of these rules. Only an effective regime of enforcement can ensure substantial compliance with GGWRA and maximization of revenue realization.

(4) Experience gained in ground water regulation has shown the limitations of the conventional policing and other enforcement methods in ensuring compliance with GGWRA. Surveillance and tracking of violations of the law must not only be effective but be fool-proof but at the same time non-obstructive. Technological aids such as Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and software solutions offered by Information Technology (IT) shall be relied upon for keeping track of ground water extraction and transportation as already in use by mining companies to

eliminate malpractices. Solutions such as tanker-mounted GPS systems and electronic fencing (a software package) will be inducted into ground water regulation to check malpractices in ground water extraction and transportation and thereby prevent the consequent loss of revenue to the State.

(5) Quality of ground water, which is one of the criteria under section (5) (6) (4) of the GGWRA to be taken into consideration in granting or refusing to grant registration of an existing well or for permission to sink a new well, will be accorded high priority. Well owners shall get the quality of ground water tested bi-yearly, preferably in April and October. Such tests shall be carried out at approved water testing laboratories registered with the Water Resources Department (WRD). All the test parameters shall be within the prescribed limits stipulated in the relevant standards.

(6) Water Resources Department shall undertake the study for delineation of aquifers in the State with the properties of the same. This will help in studying the utilization pattern and granting of the permission in a more scientific manner.

(7) Periodical monitoring of the ground water levels shall be undertaken to demarcate the actual areas under stress. There are about 105 observation wells (65 open and 40 peizometers) of the Water Resources Department which are set up recently under HP-II Project of World Bank and another 50 wells of Central Ground Water Board. The data from the same shall be utilized for better management of the water resources in the State.

(8) For a proper regulation of ground water development and management, need-based micro-level estimation of ground water availability will be undertaken especially in stressed areas. Information gathered from such studies will be useful in declaring areas in the State as Water Scarcity and Over Exploited Areas as provided for under section (4) (2) & (3) of GGWRA.

(9) Stringent action should be taken for violators of the Ground Water Act. Periodical and continuous monitoring should be taken up by the Ground Water Officers and their authorized representatives to implement the Act in right spirit to protect the ground water resources for future generations.

(10) Proper arrangements should be made by mining companies for dewatering including metering of the same and the same should be shown to the Ground Water Officer before the withdrawals are made. Ground Water Officers should periodically monitor the withdrawals made by the mining companies and authenticate the same. Department should monitor the ground water levels in the mining belt. Peizometers or wells wherever necessary should be installed to record the levels in mining belt.

(11) Rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water resources should be encouraged wherever feasible. Department should render assistance and guidance for such proposals.

(12) Water conservation measures like bandharas, inverted bandharas, percolation tanks, check dams, contour bunding, trenching, etc. should be encouraged and propagated wherever feasible.

(13) In canals or flow irrigation, conjunctive use of ground water along with surface water resources should be adopted to prevent wastage and conserve water.

(14) Training on modern scientific technologies and tools should be imparted and made available to the Ground Water Officers and managers for better visualization and decisions in ground water management.

(15) There is at present a multiplicity of authorities and bodies, such as the Department of Health, Municipal bodies, Village Panchayats, etc. which regulate the sinking of wells. Each of these agencies administers partial aspects of ground water regulation. Besides leaving

gaps in regulation, such diffusion and division of responsibility creates overlaps of jurisdiction and inconvenience to well owners. To avoid overlapping of jurisdictions and to bring about unity in regulation, proper co-ordination will be established between all government authorities and bodies.

(16) The Water Resources Department will co-ordinate its efforts with the Directorate of Health and the Goa State Pollution Control Board to ensure as extensive and effective monitoring of ground water quality as possible.

(17) All the bore wells will be drilled through registered bore well agencies registered with the Department as per the Act.

(18) Spring is a contribution of ground water to surface water regime. It is also called interflow. Inventories should be prepared by the Department of all the springs in the State. Phase-wise surveys should be incorporated to investigate the present state and position of

the springs, the quality of water being discharged and also the pollution aspect of the same. Attempts should be made systematically to rejuvenate the springs and improve the quality of water discharged. Department should prepare schemes for the same. Attempts should be made systematically to rejuvenate the springs and improve the quality of water discharge wherever needed.

(19) The charges towards ground water drawals and transportation for various uses will be reviewed every alternate year.

(20) In their recommendation at para 9.3 of the Master Plan for Madei/ Mandovi river basin, the Panel of Experts (POE) set up by the Government of Goa have urged the use of abandoned mining pits for water resources management. To give effect to this recommendation, wherever feasible, abandoned mining pits will not be refilled. Such pits will be used to serve as a means of ground water conservation and recharge.

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